

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

A letter from Helena, Arkansas, gives the particulars of a desperate affair in that vicinity. A Sheriff's posse attempted to arrest a colored man, who is alleged to have killed several persons. They surrounded the man's house, when he made a desperate resistance, firing upon the attacking party, killing the Sheriff and wounding two others, and then escaped to the woods. Reinforcements were obtained, and Morrison, the alleged murderer, found, wounded in the left side and one arm broken. A vote was taken by his captors, whites and blacks, and they decided to hang him, which was done.

On Friday night last a band of U. S. colored troops at Goldsboro, N. C., attempted to mob two colored democratic speakers, but were prevented by white citizens. In a conflict last night between colored soldiers and citizen blacks, one of the former and one of the latter were wounded. In the latter case amputation of the lower limb was necessary. Constant excitement and a general feeling of insecurity on the part of the citizens prevail.

A dispatch from Memphis says Gen. J. C. Hindman, late C. S. A., was assassinated at his residence in Helena last night. The Superintendent of Police received a dispatch yesterday, directing him to arrest a man named Robbins, a passenger on the Shreve, who it is believed committed the deed. Robbins was arrested and sent back. He is from Springfield, Mo., and served under Hindman. He denies being the murderer.

Among the deaths of men connected with the press at one time or another, for a greater or less period, we notice that of Abner Greenleaf, of Portsmouth, N. H., father of Albert Greenleaf, late of Washington. The former reached the advanced age of eighty-four, and preserved his faculties in a most remarkable manner down to a late date.

At political procession in Philadelphia yesterday as the rear of the Invincibles was turning Ninth and Chestnut streets, a collision occurred with the Keystone Democratic Club. Pistols were freely used, and several persons injured, among them Police Officer De Haven, who was badly beaten; another man was shot in the hand.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin gives advice from Marshall, Texas, from army sources, which represent the country in that vicinity to be infested with robbers. One gang consists of 110 men, well mounted and armed. About the 1st inst. they captured forty Government wagons laden with supplies.

Six miners from England were instantly crushed to death on Thursday by the falling in of the shaft of an iron mine at Mount Hope, Morris county, near Jersey City. They were buried on Sunday. An immense crowd of miners attended the funeral. The bodies were buried in one grave.

The Alabama delegation leave Washington this evening on their return. They expect orders will be issued to General Meade to take precautionary measures to prevent disturbances at the ensuing election.

A fire occurred in Buffalo, yesterday, from the bursting of a gas pipe in the office of the Buffalo Commercial, which destroyed several buildings. Loss, probably, \$150,000. Insurance \$68,000.

Dispatches from New York state that the prosecution in the case of the alleged internal revenue frauds yesterday closed their case, and that on Thursday the defense will commence.

The Secretary of War has issued an order suspending for the present the sale of all arms, ammunition, etc., belonging to the General Government.

In the Louisiana House of Delegates yesterday, Governor Warrington's veto of the Civil Equality bill was sustained by a tie vote.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

A special to the Richmond Dispatch says the train on the Central railroad, with two hundred of the 29th U. S. infantry, bound from Washington to Tennessee, ran off the track yesterday, near Gordonsville, killing four and wounding a large number of the soldiers. Four cars went off. Three companies of the same regiment left Richmond to-day for Tennessee.

Haman Pohl, an old man about 70 years of age, who, with his wife, resides near Stapleton Mills, in Amherst county, had his house entered on Saturday night, the 19th inst., about 8 o'clock, by three desperadoes, by whom they were treated most inhumanly, besides being robbed of all the property they possessed.

On Saturday night, in New Kent county, Mrs. Stewart, a widow, was murdered, and the corpse burnt with the dwelling. John Baker, her farm manager, was also murdered and robbed of five hundred dollars in gold. Four houses were recently burned in the same neighborhood. The military will be sent thither.

There was a large meeting of the citizens of Staunton and surrounding country, held yesterday, addressed by the prominent men of Augusta county, at which resolutions were passed appointing delegates to attend the Commercial Convention to be held at Norfolk on the 14th of October.

The family of S. D. Williamson, the notorious radical politician in Lynchburg, on being ejected from the premises of Mrs. Baekner, where they were illegally occupying, went to the residence of Mr. James Metcalf, and quietly settled down on him!

Will soon be established in Richmond by Messrs. Troutman & Co., under the title of the American Carbon Company, a factory for the manufacture of bone black for sugar refining, and ivory black.

The cars on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad going East are crowded with persons returning from the mountains and springs. Only fifty persons are at the Greenbrier White Sulphur.

Great preparations are being made for an agricultural fair, to be held in Staunton, commencing on the 27th proximo. A very large crowd is anticipated.

The Richmond News says:—"We have good authority for saying that a new Radical paper will soon be started in Richmond." This is to upset Hannicuti if possible.

Several prisoners have lately escaped from the penitentiary in Richmond.

A tobacco factory is to be established in Harrisonburg.

BLIND!—An old man, whose sight was defective and who had to use glasses, was reading a newspaper on the train between Wheeling, Va., and Washington, a few days ago. When the cars reached the first tunnel the quick disappearance of the light caused him to look up. Taking off his spectacles and wiping them, he replaced them and again tried to read. Perceiving that all was still dark, he dropped both paper and spectacles, exclaiming in a loud voice, "My God, I'm blind, I'm blind!" This caused the passengers, and it was a long time before he could be convinced that it was the matter. On coming again to light, he thanked God fervently for his sight.

## Gold.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Gold to-day 141 1/2.

## Letter from Loudoun Co.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] LEESBURG, VA., Sept. 26.—Dull times are the order of the day, the movement in lands having ceased for the present, in order that our farmers may put in their crops.

Immense quantities of fertilizers are coming into the country. In addition to the trade by the way of the Alexandria, Loudoun & Hampshire Railroad, the Canal by way of Marlow's, at White's ferry, four miles from this place, and of Berlin, supplies, probably, twice as much as comes by Railroad, while the Manassas Gap Road from Rectortown and Piedmont supplies the southwestern portion of Loudoun.

The river stations give the farmers the advantage of the freight, as their boats carry grain down and bring guano, &c., back, and they at least divide this up freight with the farmer. Whether the diminished price of fertilizers will pay for going four miles further and crossing the river, depends upon the fact of Marlow giving more for grain than Leesburg, or not.

This is sometimes the case, and at other times decidedly the contrary. The most noticeable quarry of white marble has recently been discovered on the lands of B. F. Carter, near Mountville, and on the banks of Goose Creek a few hundred yards above the Yankee mill, and 1/4 of a mile from the Aldie and Snicker's Gap Turnpike. It covers apparently about 16 acres, and is said to be a very fine quality of the marble known as Baltimore county limestone. It is a beautiful marble for tombstones, as it takes a good polish.

On the same tract is a fine fine stone quarry, soft and tough when first quarried, but getting hard upon exposure to the air.

The farm is about 11 miles from Leesburg by the present road, but by the proposed turnpike to Aldie about 16 miles.

Immense rains have delayed seeding operations, but have greatly improved the fall pastures.

Butter is wonderfully scarce here, commanding thirty-five cents by the wholesale, and 37 1/2 to 40 by retail, and yet our people do not seem to appreciate the importance of dairy farms.

The Aldie turnpike drags its slow length along. Our friends at Aldie have been bit so frequently by grasping at canals and railroads, which were chimerical schemes, that they do not now seem disposed to take hold of a really practicable scheme. A turnpike grade can be had, not exceeding 1 in 20, and almost straight, for a cost not exceeding \$2000 per mile of 11 miles, and over which four horses could draw 100 bushels of wheat, or as much more as their wagons would bear, at a cost not exceeding one dollar an acre for the lands along the road, and yet they hold back in the dreamy hope of getting the people of Washington to build them a railroad; when to make the road available it would be necessary to have a vastly better road than most of them have now, if not the turnpike itself.

When they shall have dragged over (NO, THROUGH) the present road another winter they may wake up to the fact, not only of the practicability, but of the expediency, and indeed absolute necessity of having the turnpike.

## ALIQUIS.

## Virginia Lands.

We affirm, without fear of successful contradiction, that in no part of the United States, or of the world, can lands of equal quality and possessing such a combination of advantages, be purchased as cheap as in Virginia. Lands originally superior, and fully equal in present productiveness to the fine farming lands in England, may be purchased in fee simple for a sum equal to the annual rent of the English lands. These, let it be remembered, are not wild lands or commons, but well enclosed productive farming lands, with good dwellings and other improvements on them. Inferior lands in the North or States would be considered cheap at four times the price here.

But looking at the varied attractions which Virginia combines in herself, the conviction is irresistible that she offers, at present prices for her lands, the finest field for speculation or for permanent investment, of any country in the world.

With such advantages as these, a stranger may well ask why are these lands so cheap? The answer is plain. There is not a tenth of the land here that is needed to develop our resources, and not capital to employ profitably the labor we have. The necessary consequence is a vast surplus of splendid land, put in market at a mere fraction of its real value; while priceless minerals lie dormant in the earth, and a water-power equal to a million hands flows unheeded to the sea, for want of the capital to turn them to account.

We repeat what we have elsewhere stated, that if we deduct the actual cost of improvements, some of the finest estates in Virginia may now be purchased for less than the government price of wild lands in the far West.—We waive any calculation of the value of our nearness to market; we waive the consideration of the moral, social and religious advantages of the oldest and most refined State in the Union, over the country of the red man or the "border ruffian." On a simple calculation of dollars and cents, estimating the bare cost of improvements—improvements which would cost on the frontier of civilization far more than they cost here, we can furnish the settler from Europe or the North, or the capitalist or speculator seeking investments, with highly improved land at less than the government price, a dollar and a quarter an acre.

As illustrating the correctness of this statement, we have formed a minute estimate of the cost of the improvements on No. 14 of our list of lands, which is one of the finest estates in this section of the country, and is advertised at \$41,000. The detailed estimate herewith appended, shows that the improvements on this estate cost \$35,410.

Dwelling house \$12,000  
10 miles of fencing, say 72,000 rails, at 3 cents, 2,160  
3,000 yards of ditching, 300  
Stables and corn house, 1,800  
7 framed cabins, 1,750  
Overseer's house, ice and smoke houses, 1,000  
Tobacco barns, 1,200  
Other buildings, 200  
1,000 fruit trees, at \$5 each, 5,000  
Cost of clearing 1,000 acres, at \$10 per acre, 10,000

Add \$1.25 per acre for 1,300 acres \$35,410  
And we have \$37,010

And for this sum in cash this magnificent estate can now be purchased.

We will hereafter furnish other similar examples, showing the same fact now insisted on that we can furnish highly improved farms for Government price, adding cost of improvements.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

## [COMMUNICATED.]

As any experiment connected with Planchette, the latest fashionable felly, may be interesting to those investigating its wonderful properties, I would suggest that the hand of operator—which we are told does not move, but simply accompanies the instrument—be placed upon a small board, say a portion of a sugar box, and moved from the Planchette by a few shots. Any force exercised by the "medium" unconsciously, perhaps, would be detected at once; but spiritual and certainly "electrical" influences could pass through to, and affect, the instrument without difficulty. An ordinary round ruler laid on the Planchette would answer for the table supported on shot.

## NEMO.

## A Drunken Man on a Locomotive.

We learn from an engineer on the Hudson River railroad, the particulars of one of the most exciting scenes probably that ever occurred on the line of that road. On Saturday last the locomotive Arctic was standing on the track at Poughkeepsie, awaiting the arrival of the 9:45 a.m. train from this city, which it was to conduct to New York. The fireman of the engine was a recent employee of the road, and jumping off the locomotive, repaired to a neighboring saloon, where he became not drunk, but utterly wild and ungovernable with bad liquor.

The time for the arrival of the train was fast approaching, and the engineer, becoming alarmed at the absence of his fireman, got off the engine to look for him. During his absence the fireman returned, and, influenced by the devil, mounted the engine, and with one desperate clutch, opened the throttle which was to set the ponderous machinery in motion.

Away the Arctic sped with the speed of the whirlwind. For a few minutes all was consternation and excitement among the lookers-on.—In a moment the engine with its maniac driver was out of sight, bounding along over the track at a rate fearful to contemplate, and suggesting most terrible disasters to such unlucky trains as might be preceding it on the track.

What to do—how to stop the mad career of the engine—were the questions which presented themselves for solution to the minds of the railroad officials at Poughkeepsie. There was but one resource, and that was to telegraph to the station at New Hamburg to throw open the switch at that point and run the flying locomotive off the track.

But before the agent at that place could execute the order, the Arctic came tearing along at the greatest speed, passed the station in safety, and was flying on its course like a demon of destruction. Orders were sent ahead for the track to be torn up, and it was determined that if possible no one should be harmed by the freaks of the madman but himself, neither his life nor the value of the engine being considered of the least account when the lives of so many others were depending on the result.

Fortunately the engine was stopped by causes within itself, rather than by any of the measures suggested for its overthrow and destruction. The engineer at Poughkeepsie, when he left the engine to look for his absent fireman, had both pumps at work filling the boiler with water.

The fireman either did not know how to shut off the flow of cold water or had overlooked in his frenzy and excitement the fact that the pumps were at work, and neglected to shut them off, and after running about a dozen miles the pressure of the water upon the boiler was so great as to cause an overflow, the fire went down, steam was exhausted, and the engine stopped for the want of the necessary driving power.

The fireman then took the cushions from the engineer's seat, laid them down in the gutter alongside the track, and coolly deposited himself upon them for a comfortable snooze, unmindful of the terrible excitement and apprehensions of disasters he had caused along the line of the road. The engine was subsequently brought back to Poughkeepsie, and the cause for its mad journey, and the fireless fireman was discharged from the employ of the company.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

## The National Finances.

At the request of several citizens in New York, Mr. Alexander Delmar, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, has prepared an official statement relative to the Finances of the country, and the deficit in the Treasury. The National Intelligence says:

It will be perceived from this authentic statement that the expenditures of the Government for the last three fiscal years were as follows:

For 1865-6.....\$56,477,104.62  
For 1866-7.....39,244,291.81  
For 1867-8.....44,913,091.19

These expenditures for the last fiscal year were not actual war expenditures, but were those made in time of profound peace, and in the third year after the war, and when its great incidental expenses had ceased. This statement also shows that our expenditures are increasing, having been \$22,469,312.85 greater during the last fiscal year than the year preceding. The greatest mistake in former unauthorized statements was, in omitting from expenditures authorized the sum of \$144,778,472.25, being unexpended balances of former appropriations.

The expenditures specially authorized for the current fiscal year will be \$482,059,202.23, thus showing an increase of expenditure in the current fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869, the fourth year after the war, of \$7,115,598.04, as compared with the year preceding. Here, too, we find balances outstanding of old appropriations, July 1, 1868, \$159,417,552.77.

The receipts from all sources are then given, showing "a deficiency on the 30th of June next of \$154,000,000" which can only be supplied by new taxes, or another increase of the public debt, to the extent of one hundred and fifty-four million of dollars. In his letter of March last to the Finance Committee, the Secretary of the Treasury apprised Congress of the approaching disaster, but his warning was unheeded by Congress. It is clear, then, that we stand on the brink of a financial precipice.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says:

"Telegrams to Secretary McCulloch announcing the publication to-day, in Boston and New York, of an expose of the true condition of the Federal Treasury, from the pen of Alexander Delmar, the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, has raised a great storm in the Department and political circles here are in a perfect ferment. Robert J. Walker, the recognized financier of the country, has read this exposure, and pronounced it perfectly overwhelming."

In another column will be found an abstract of the Statement, prepared and published, from the books of the Treasury, by Mr. Alexander Delmar, relative to the Finances of the country and the large accumulation of expenditures, and which has already made such a stir throughout the country. Mr. Delmar concludes his statement, with this opinion:—"The reconstruction measures and tenure-of-office law are the main cause of all the extravagant expenditures which, under economical management, I think could be diminished within a year to \$200,000,000 per annum, including gold interest on the public debt. Without a total change of policy, however, such retrenchment is impossible. A continuance of present measures means a continued heavy expenditure, and this can only be met by increasing the public debt."

There was a very large Democratic mass meeting in Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday night last. "The meeting was addressed by General Gordon and others. Gordon made a powerful speech, saying the people of the South longed for peace; that whatever may be the result of the coming Presidential election, the South will acquiesce in the will of the U. S., as expressed through the ballot box. They propose to submit to all laws imposed by authority of the Government peaceably and quietly. He pointed out past submission to laws which are considered unconstitutional, and outrages on the rights and interests of the South as a guarantee of their conduct in the future. He said that should General Grant be elected President and any party, North or South, endeavor to prevent his inauguration, he for one pledged his sword and best services to place him in the Presidential chair."

WILSON'S ALBANY—A very superior variety of Strawberry Plants for sale by J. J. MILBURN.

1000 SECOND HAND BAGS for shipping grain. For sale by H. WEDDERBURN & CO.

CAROLINA RICE, for sale by BROOKES & TAYLOR, 104 Prince street.

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES. Another lot of that cheap paper and those Envelopes, just received by JOHN H. PARROTT.

## [COMMUNICATED.]

"THE NEW CIVILIZATION."—A suggestive illustration of the "civilization," and godliness and influence of moral ideas, sometimes exhibited at the North, is seen in an account of the execution of two men at Worcester, Mass., where, for convenience sake, the gallows was erected in the Chapel! Just think of it! In the house dedicated to the solemn worship of Almight God, two human beings were hung by the neck, "at a distance of four feet apart, with two gas jets so placed between them as to bring out with distinctness the features of the prisoners as they took their places on the drop."—What a picture! A new style of "tableaux vivants," for the "delight of the Saints" in the region where the hanging took place. Can anything be more utterly horrible, disgusting, and sacrilegious?

The Department Journal, a journal, devoted exclusively to the interest of the Governments employees in the various departments, and to be published once a week, has been issued. It is very neatly printed, and is prepared with care and attention.

## COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, September 29.—The market to-day has been quiet. Flour is dull and prices drooping. Offerings of Wheat, on 'Change, this morning, light—only 150 bushels of very inferior white, and 1212 bushels red of poor to fair quality—sales of white at 150, and red at 160, 205, 210, 215 and 225. Corn was a shade firmer, with sales of 752 bushels mixed at 117 and 118. Rye quiet and unchanged; offerings light; sales of 1930 bushels Old at 65, 67 and 68. Country-ground Corn meal 118.

GEORGETOWN MARKET.—There were some few transactions on 'Change yesterday morning, which we quote: Offerings—3300 bushels red Wheat, 200 bushels Corn, 700 bushels Shorts, 60 bushels Brown Studd, Sales—White Corn, 60 bushels inferior at 112; 60 bushels inferior at 117; 100 bushels at 117; 700 bushels Shorts at 22c, and 500 bushels Brownstudd at 27c.

Gold at New York yesterday opened at 142 1/2, and fell to 141 1/2 at the close. In the forenoon the gold market was strong on the letter of Mr. Delmar, in the papers, which portended a large increase of the public debt this year. After noon gold became somewhat weaker, and the feeling generally was bearish, as was the case last week, when the Treasury sold about 4 of a million of coin. It was expected the Treasury would continue to sell.

Business was dull at the Baltimore Stock Board yesterday. Gold sold at 141 1/2 seller 30 days, and 142 1/2 cash for a small sum. There were no transactions in Government bonds. Of State stocks Va. coupon bonds brought 54 1/2.

## MARINE LIST.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—SEPT. 29, 1868.  
SUN RISE.....5 54 | MOON SETS m'g.....3 41  
SUN SETS.....5 46 | HIGH WATER.....6 45

## Port of Alexandria, Sept. 29.

ARRIVED.  
Steamer E. C. Knight, Denty, New York, to Hooe, Wedderburn & Co.  
Schr. Oaklin, Turpin, Philadelphia, sent salt to Gregory & Paul.  
Schr. B. R. Bennett, French, Washington, to Central Coal Co.  
Schr. A. D. Seuil, Seuil, Washington, to Central Coal Co.  
Schr. S. H. Travers, Annapolis, Baltimore, guano to Hooe, Wedderburn & Co.

## SAILED.

Brig Isadora, Body, Montevideo, S. A., coal by Boyce & Co.

## MEMORANDA.

Steamship New York, Jones, for this port, cleared at Philadelphia 25th inst.  
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, hence at Philadelphia 25th inst.  
Deck Scotland, hence at Boston 27th inst.  
Schr. C. C. Beare, Hudson, for Boston, hence at New York 27th inst.  
Schr. Flying Scud, Mitchell, for this port, cleared at Baltimore 25th inst.

## FRESH DRUGS, &amp;c.

Gum Arabic, Chamomile, Flowers (new crop) Carbonate of Ammonia, Opium, (new crop) Powder Sulphur, Glauber Salts, Slippery Elm, Fluid Extracts, Tildens, a full supply; Aromatic Symples, Aromatic Barks, Bala, Rubber Syringes, Cords, a full supply; Sealing Wax and Cement, Pure Concentrated Vinegar for Pickling, Venetian Red, Shalloe, Turmeric, Spices of all kinds, Hair Dyes, French Blacking, Oil, Peppermint, Cloves, Lemon, Winter Green, &c., &c., received and for sale by COOK & KELLEY, 107, King street, Alexandria, Va.

## J. D. ADAMS.

## GRAIN MERCHANT,

## AND

## WHOLESALE DEALER IN FISH,

No. 65, Union street.

## ALEX. DELMAR, VA.

General assortment of CODFISH, MACKEREL, ALBIES, SALMON and HERRINGS.

## BAR TIN, BAR LEAD AND SOLDIER.

We have in store a good supply of the above; also, Flamm's Shavers, Solder Irons, &c., to which we invite attention.

## JOHN T. CREIGHTON &amp; SON,

88, King street.

## SPELTING FOR PUTTING UNDER CARPETS.

We ask the attention of housekeepers to the above article, which is in general use in the Northern cities—for sale in any quantity.

## J. T. CREIGHTON &amp; SON,

88, King street.

## PIANOS.

## MELODEONS.

## PARLOR ORGANS.

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

I have now on hand William Knickerbocker's splendid 7 oct., with curved legs, and all modern improvements.

Two of Knabe & Co.'s 7 oct. second-hand, one of them nearly new, at a great reduction from first cost.

Several second-hand fine German Pianos, of less price, 6 octaves, very Piano warranted.

Smith's celebrated Parlor and Church Organs.

Having an experience of 16 years in tuning and repairing Pianos, Melodeons, &c., and still continuing my practice in the highest musical circle of Washington city, I can guarantee satisfaction to those who shall employ me.

Persons in the country wishing to have their Pianos tuned and repaired, will please correspond with me.

VICTOR BECKER,

Washington, 61, N. Washington st.

ALEXANDRIA STEAM DYEING AND

CLOTH DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT, Established in 1813.

A. D. WARFIELD, Proprietor.

Crape Shawls, Silk Dresses, Merinos, Mousselines, Kid Gloves, and all kinds of Ladies Dress Goods Cleaned and Dyed in the very best manner.

Gentlemen's Garments of every description Cleaned and Re-dyed, if necessary, in a style not to be surpassed by any establishment in the country. In a word, all kinds of Ladies and Good, packed and forwarded with dispatch.

JUST RECEIVED, another lot of small-size Shot for sale by J. C. MILBURN.

WILSON'S ALBANY—A very superior variety of Strawberry Plants for sale by J. J. MILBURN.

1000 SECOND HAND BAGS for shipping grain. For sale by H. WEDDERBURN & CO.

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## A "VIRGINIA HOUSE" OF 45 YEARS STANDING.

## EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS WARE.

E. J. MILLER has just received and opened his FALL SUPPLY of all articles in line, which need not be enumerated, but which comprises an assortment, equal to any in quality and price, that can be found in any other market.

He would respectfully ask country merchants and others to examine his stock and prices, and the confident belief that he can furnish goods at prices that will render it unnecessary to go beyond the limits of the Commonwealth for EARTHENWARE.

CHINA, AND GLASSWARE furnish best FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, of any size, by the box or otherwise; PUTTY, of all colors; in cans; SELF-SEALING JARS for canning fruit, Glass or Stoneware Jars, sene Lamps, Chimneys, &c.

Plated and Britannia Castors, a handsome variety; Plain White, Gilt Band and the best of the State, Fancy Caskets, Maps, and Maps of French China, Mantel, Ornamental and Fancy Ware. In short, probably a greater variety of goods than can usually be found in any establishment in larger cities.

Fail not to call and satisfy yourselves as to such are the facts.

To our old friends in the "Valley" and regions round about, to the "Blue Ridge" mountains, we will give a friendly greeting.

sep 11—603m

## MILLINERY.

## FALL NOTICE.

I wish to inform the ladies of Alexandria and vicinity that I am now in New York making my fall purchases, which will consist of the latest PARISIAN SOUVENIRS, of every thing desirable in shape, style and finish, which I shall call your attention early next week.

Mrs. C. L. SIMPSON, sep 23

## SALT!

## TO SALT!

1200 sacks Liverpool Ground Alum Salt, 300 sacks Cheshire Salt, 300 sacks Verdun & Son's Salt, 500 sacks Deakin's Salt, 500 sacks Marshall's Salt, for sale at rates from vessel, by

W. A. SMOOT & CO., sep 19